THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER. | A Weekly Family Newspaper---Devoted to National and Stat[e] [P]olitics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c. | TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

Volume 3. SALISBURY, N. C., T[U]ESDAY, APRIL 15, 1856. Number 44.

DR. A. M. NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE

HAVING permanently located in salisbury, respectfully tenders his profesional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. tf14.

DR. SWANN

HAS settled PERMANENTLY in Salisbury and offers his professional services to the tciizens.
His Office is opposite the Post Office, over Col. A. W. Bulz' Confectionary, where he can be fonnd unless professionally engaged.
June 29, 1855. 5—tf.

DR. H. KELLY

HAViNG removed to Statesville, offers his professional services to the public.
Office on main street, opposite the Methodist Church.
May 25, 1855 52—tf.

Dr. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN

A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,

HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his *Professional Services* to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., Nov. 3, 1855. 23—6m.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C)
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1, 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD.

Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.
LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S L Dowell, | R A Rogers, | W D Dowell.
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.
☞ BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. ☜
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NEUFFER. R. E. HENDRIX
NUEFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
AUGUST, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE
Factors,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills. Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits Terpentine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.
Nov. 20 24.

W. H. MARSH,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
TOWN POINT,
NORFOLK, VA.
Special Attention Paid to Selling
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,
To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.
REFER TO
H. L. ROBARDS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh N. C.
GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855.

STAGE **HOUSE.**

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.
Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.
May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

GRAND LECTURER.
ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.
May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,

HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.
N. B. There are many persons indebted so me by account, and have been for several year; I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which *must* be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.
Jan. 29, 1856. 33 —tf.

Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public.
February 26, 1856. 37—6m.

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Brogans.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c., Just received and for sale by
MILLS, MOOSE & CO.
Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35.

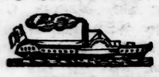
TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.
A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT

BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufactory of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,** one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Robards' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.
A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.
STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of
COOK--STOVES
of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the MORNING STAR, (four sizes,) for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.
February 19, 1856. 36—tf.

TO SHIPPERS.



HUGH L. TINLEY & CO,
(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON,)
Receiving and Forwarding Agents, AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2½ per cent. commission.
We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.
Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2½ per cent.
☞ Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.
We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.
We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:
John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R. Columbia.
U. Passailaigue, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia.
F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.
P. W. Fuller, Columbia.
John King, jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.
Henry Missroon, Agent of New York Steamers.
Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.
H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.
J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.
July 13, 1855. 7—6m.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

A VIRGINIAN IN KANSAS.

Lecompton—Lawrence—The Captured "Carpenter's Tools"—Coal in Kansas—Virginians, &c &c.

Correspondence of the Dispatch.

LECOMPTON CITY, March 16th.

I take advantage of pen, ink and paper, to give you an idea of Kansas Territory, as it appears to Virginia eyes, and of the situation of things in general. In reaching the point from whence my letter is dated, I had to experience seven days staging over a Missouri road, and the novelties of a new country and sights of "Border Ruffians" had no effect in alleviating sore limbs and much fatigue; but being neither a woman nor crockery—though brought part of the way in a crockery grate—I arrived at Westport, safe and sound.

Here I found a little excitement, emanating from the assembling of the bogus Legislative body in Topeka, which place they have pitched upon as the capitol of the Territory, and organized military companies, for the protection of its Legislative wisdom. Sentinels are regularly posted, which gives the place the appearance of a beseiged town.

The people are getting rather impatient at Gov. Shannon's listlessness in not dispersing the body over which Robinson presides, as they are going into Legislative functions, electing officers, issuing scrip, &c., the scrip is said to be at par in Lawrence and the Eastern States, from which sale the members draw their per diem. Governor Shannon excuses his delay on the plea of awating the presence of the marshal, whose business it is to arrest the body.

Upon leaving Westport, where I had some letters to deliver to the Governor and Secretary at Shawnee Mission, I passed through Lawrence, the hot bed of abolitionism and the seat of last fall's "war," as it is called. The warlike appearance of the town is nourished with great care and redoubts stare the wayfarer in the face on every side, while a large "stronghold," with loop and port holes, stands boldly from the centre—a monument of belligerant intentions. I stopped for the night there, at the Cincinnati House, under the supervision of two spinsters, where beef was served up sufficiently raw to suit the tastes of cannibals. While I was there, news arrived that some one in charge of one hundred Sharp's rifles and two brass six pounders had been robbed of his precious charge by the Border boys; in a moment all was in a state of excitement. The abolitionists adjourned to Lane's and had their runners on foot immediately.—Some fellow had been sent by the Northern Aid society in charge of these arms to the people of Lawrence; he smuggled them on board the steamboat Arabia in boxes, marked "Carpenter's tools;" while on the boat he dropped a letter, addressed to his mother, which was picked up and read by a passenger, the boxes opened and the arms secured, and left in the hands of some citizens of Lexington, Mo., who gave the fellow (Hoyt) a bond for them, promising to give them up on receipt of an order from Gov. Shannon. I was present when Hoyt presented his credentials to the Governor, and I never saw a man more severely rebuked, the Governor refusing positively to give such an order. He did give one, however, which was that the fellow should leave his office. The governor is undoubtedly "all right" on the slavery question, and a true friend to Southern institutions. He reached the capital on the 13th instant, from Shannon Mission, his temporary headquarters.

Lecompton city, the capital of the Territory, was named after Judge Lecompt, a man of great reputation in the Territory. It is on the Caw or Kansas river, about 70 miles from its confluence with the Missouri, located in a beautiful rolling country, with vast prairie lands on the west, and heavy timber in other quarters. It is laid out on a grand scale, and is the property of share holders. They are now engaged in erecting the Capitol and other public buildings. I have often thought that the valley between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains was the garden spot of the United States, but the rich, fertile and picturesque country of Kansas surpasses it by far. The scarcity of timber is complained of; but if the Indians could be prevented from firing the prairie, in twenty years timber would be plentiful, as the young acorn bushes spring up in every direction. Coal, too, abounds; some Virginia gentlemen found several mines, which on a survey, I can and do truly recommend.

Kansas is particularly the home of the mechanic. Public buildings and houses are springing up everywhere; and wages from $2 to $3 per diem. I have never felt so proud of old Virginia until I came here. Its people stand so high, that to know that you are a Virginian is a passport to respect and confidence. Every man to whom you are introduced, tells immediately that either his grand father, father, or himself, was born in Virginia, and tries to impress upon you the fact that he was Virginia blood. The Governor, in appointing a committee at the law and order convention, appointed three-fourths of the committee persons from our State; it was remarked as invidious, and a change made.

Tell your professional men and your mechanics, those who are kept in the back ground by old fogies, to come out here, where honest worth meets its reward in purse and position. Tell your farmers, who toil year after year sowing guano on their red clay lands, to come where grain and hemp only needs a sowing to reap a plentiful harvest. And tell those who are willing to battle in a quiet and modest manner for Southern institutions to come to Kansas. P. J. W.

THE ARMISTICE IN THE CRIMEA—A NOVEL SCENE.

SEBASTOPOL, Feb. 29.

There was a lively and novel scene at 10 o'clock this morning at Tratkir bridge. At its further end the white flag was hoisted, and just beyond it were halted some five and twenty Cossacks, who had escorted thither the Russian General Timoieff and his staff. The Generals, who had met to arrange the details of the armistice, occupied two tents, pitched on a strip of green sward in the rear of the bridge. At a few minutes past 10, General Barnard and some staff officers rode down through the ravine between the two hills on which the battle of the Tchernaya was chiefly fought, and crossed to the other side of the river.—There were perhaps half a dozen other English officers, about as many French, and a much larger number of Sardinians. All these went over the bridge, and a sort of fraternization ensued between them and some Russian officers—that is to say, there was a good deal of civility, and some ill treatment of the French and German languages, but, as to carrying on much conversation with our Muscovite friends, it was not an easy matter, for there seemed to be a mutual embarrassment as to what subject to pitch upon. Horses were a theme and the Russians expressed much admiration of some of those present, and were probably rather astonished at their good condition.—But the great object of curiosity to us was the fur-capped Cossacks, around whom the allied officers assembled, examining their arms and equipments and entering into conversation, which, in most cases, was carried on by signs. They were slender, wiry men—ugly enough, most of them—mounted on small rough, active horses, and carrying, besides sword and carbine, flagless lances whose long black poles terminated in a small but very sharp pointed steel head. They seemed well pleased to cultivate the acquaintance of their enemies, and also had evidently an eye to the main chance.

One of the first things I saw was a Cossack corporal proposing a barter to a Sardinian officer. The latter had a tolerably good riding whip, for which the astute child of the Don insisted on swapping a shabby sort of instrument of torture, of which his pony is doubtless rejoiced to be rid. The Sardinian hesitated, the Cossack persisted, and the exchange was effected, the officer looking, as I thought, rather ruefully after his departed *cravache*, and somewhat contemptuously at the shabby but characteristic stick and thong he had received for it. The signal thus given, the whip trade soon acquired great activity. Probably some of the officers present were ready enough to give a tolerably good whip for a bad Cossack one, as a *souvenir* of the day's proceedings and of the commencement of the armistice. It has been expected that vedettes would be placed, and that very little freedom of intercourse would be allowed beyond the bridge of Tratkir, and people at first thought themselves fortunate in getting over the bridge and having a good view of the Cossacks and a chat with some stray officer. Presently, however, as the morning, which had previously been cold and raw, advanced, and the sun shone bright and warm, and the dry, grassy and shrub grown plain of the Tchernaya looked tempting for a canter, officers began to get restless, and to move away from the bridge across a small stream or ditch, and up a strip of level ground leading to a sort of monument, a square pedestal of rough stones surmounted by a dwarf pillar, of no particular order of architecture, concerning whose origin and object of the Russians, of whom inquiry was made, could say nothing. Some more Sardinian and French officers had by this time came down, but, besides those engaged in the Conference and attached at General Windham's Staff, I do not think there were a dozen English officers on the ground.—*Corres. of the London Times.*

A fellow down in Mississippi, who does not have confidence in the honesty of postmasters, wrote the following warning on the back of his letters, directed to a post-office in Kentucky: "Now, look here all you postmasters! I want you to be very particular with this document; it is a cash letter. Now look here, I see you, don't break the seal!"

WHAT IS A FRIEND?—Punch says a friend is one who jumps down and puts on the drag when he finds you are going down hill too fast.

A HOME PICTURE.

One autumn night when the wind was high,
And the rain fell in heavy splashes,
A little boy sat by the chimney fire,
A popping corn in the ashes;
And his sister, a curly-haired child of three,
Sat looking on just close to his knee.

The blast went howling round the house,
As if to get in 'twas trying;
It rattled the latch at the outer door,
Thin seemed it a baby crying!
Now and then a drop down the chimney came,
And sputtered and hissed in the bright red flame.

Pop, pop the kernels, one by one,
Came out of the ember flying.
The boy held a long pine stick in his hand,
And kept it dusily plying;
He stirred the corn and it popped the more,
And faster jumped to the clean-swept floor.

A part of the kernels hopped one way,
And a part hopped out the other;
Some flew plump into the sister's lap,
Some under the stool of the brother;
The little girl gathered them into a heap,
And called them a flock of milk-white sheep.

All at once the boy sat as still as a mouse,
And into the fire kept gazing,
He quite forgot he was popping corn,
For he looked where the wood was blazing;
He looked and he fancied that he could see
A house, and a barn' a bird and a tree.

Still steadily gazed the boy at these,
And pussy's gray back kept stroking,
Till his little sister cried, "Why, bub,
Only see how the corn is smoking!"
And sure enough, when the boy looked back,
The corn in the ashes was burned quite black.

"Never mind," said he, "we shall have enough,
So now let's sit back and eat it;
I'll carry the stools, and you the corn;
'Tis nice, nobody can beat it!"
She took up the corn in her pinafore,
And they ate it all, nor wished for more.

OF WHAT WOMEN ARE MADE.

"Of earthly goods, the best is a good wife;
A bad, the bitterest curse of human life."

Simonides, a poet famous in his generation, who flourished about four hundred years after the seige of Troy, tells us, in a noted satire, that the gods formed the souls of women out of those seeds and principles which compose several kinds of animals and elements; and that their good and bad disposition arise in them according as such and such seeds and principles predominate in their constitution. He says:

"The souls of one kind of women were formed out of those ingredients which compose a swine. A woman of this make is a sloven in her house and a glutton at her table. A second kind is of the fox, foxy, and has an insight into everything, good or bad; some of this class are virtuous, and some vicious.

"A third kind of women were made up of canine particles; these are scolds, always barking and snarling, and live in perpetual clamor. A fourth kind were made out of the earth. Such are the sluggards, who pass their time in indolence and ignorance, hang over the fire a whole Winter, and apply themselves with alacrity to no kind of business but eating.

"The fifth species of females were made out of the sea, and are variable, uneven tempers, sometimes all storm and tempest, sometimes all calm and sunshine. The sixth species were made of such ingredients as compose an ass or beast of burden; these are naturally slothful and obstinate, but, upon the husband exerting his authority, will live upon hard fare, and do anything to please him.

"The cat furnished materials for a seventh species of women, who are of melancholy, froward, unamiable nature, and so repugnant to the offers of love that they fly in the face of their husband when he approaches them with conjugal endearments. This species of women are likewise subject to little thefts, cheats, and pilferings. The eighth species of females were taken out of the ape. These are such as are both ugly and ill-natured, who have nothing beautiful in themselves, and endeavor to detract from or ridicule every thing which appears so in others.

"The mare with a flowing mane, which was never broke to servile toil or labor, composed a ninth species of woman. These are they who have little regard for their husbands; who pass away their time in dressing, bathing, and perfuming; who throw their hair into the nicest curls, and trick it up in the fairest flowers and garlands. A woman of this species is a very pretty thing for a stranger to look upon, but very detrimental to the owner, unless it be a king or a prince who takes a fancy to such a toy.

"The tenth and last species of women were made out of the bee, and happy is the man who gets such a one for his wife. She is altogether faultless and unblameable. Her family flourishes and improves by her good management. She loves her husband and is beloved by him. She brings him a race of beautiful and virtuous children. She distinguishes herself among her sex. She is surrounded with graces. She never sits among the loose tribe of women, nor passes her time with them in wanton discourses. She is full of virtue and prudence, and is the best wife that Jupiter can bestow on man."

The city of Wheeling, in Virginia, has a population of only 12,000.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF OLD STOCK.

A pedler of tin ware, who had been travelling from plantation to plantation with his cargo of "notions," found but a limited sale for his lanterns, an article of which he had a large stock. In despair of getting rid of them, he offered them at what he called "a very reduced price," yet he found purchasers scarce as clover in sand hills. At length a tavern keeper directed him to a farmer who, he said, was very much in want of that article. To the house of this ready customer went Jonathan, determined to get his trouble's worth out of him. The first person he met was the overseer, who was lounging by the side of the road.

"You don't want to buy a lantern, do you!" asked Jonathan.

"Yes, though, I reckon I do," returned the overseer. "How much mout you ask for one?"

"Only thirty-seven and-a-half cents."

"Wall, s'pose you gin me one."

The pedler accordingly gave him a lantern, and, receiving his money, proceeded onward.

"You don't want to buy a first rate lantern, do you?" said he to the overseer's wife, who was washing at the spring.

"Yes," was the reply; "Mr. C. has been wanting one for this long while."

Jonathan accordingly served her out one at the same price he had bargained with her husband for. At the barn, before he reached the farm house, he met the son of the planter.

"You don't want to buy no lanterns, do you?"

"I don't want one myself," replied the young man, "but I'll take one for father, who has been after one this long while."

Jonathan accordingly pocketed another thirty seven-and-a-half cents, and became one lantern lighter.

He now advanced boldly up to the house, and meeting the old lady at the door, immediately put the question to her—

"You don't want to buy no first rate lanterns, do you?"

"Indeed, but I do," said the old lady, "my husband has been wanting one these six months past, and I am glad you've come."

Jonathan accordingly deposited a lantern wtih her, in return for another thirty-seven and-a-half cents.

He now departed, almost satisfied with the spec' he had made. At some distance from the house, in a field by the side of the road, he espied the old gentleman himself, and hailed him with the old question—

"You don't want to buy no first rate lanterns, do you?"

"How much do you ask apiece?" inquired the planter.

"Fifty cents," replied the tin pedler, "and I guess that's cheap enough, considerin' they've come all the way from Connecticut,"

"Well, I'll take one," said the old gentleman, putting his hand into his pocket.

"Had'nt you better take 'bout half a dozen?" asked the tin pedler. "There's no knowing when a tin merchant may pass this way again. If you'll take a half dozen, I'll let you have them for thirty seven-and-a-half cents a piece."

The planter took him at his word, and the pedler took to his route after having disposed of ten lanterns where only one was really required.

NORTH CAROLINIANS IN MISSISSIPPI.—We have before us a list of the members of the Mississippi Legislature for 1856. It is a somewhat novel and interesting document, giving us the name, residence, nativity, age, politics, religion, and even the number of babies claimed by some, of each of the members. In the Senate there are 4 North Carolinians. The oldest member of the Senate is 76; the youngest 32. The ladies will be interested in learning that 25 are married, 3 single, and 4 widowers.

In the House of Representatives we find 9 North Carolinians, and among them the name of an old acquaintance, Harvey F. Johnson, a native of Buncombe, and son of the late John Johnson, Esq., of Henderson county. Mr. Johnson is put down as a Democrat, a methodist, a Lawyer, 25 years of age, married and has two babies. Hurrah for Buncombe!—*Asheville News.*

BRANDY FROM COAL.—Some French Yankees at Pottsville Pa., propose to distil brandy from bituminous coal, and in this way; Coal gas is first to be distilled in the ordinary way, and conducted into a receiver. It contains about eight per cent. of hydrogenous bicarbon in a gaseous state which is separated therefrom—rather a complicated affair—and introduced into a closer vessel, containing sulphuric acid; the vessel is agitated until the acid absorbs the gas. Water is then mixed with it, and the whole distilled for alcohal, which the experimentalists confidently say they can produce.

What an idea! To think of calling for a glass of "Cumberland," or "Lehigh," with or without sugar.

A brother of Gen. Santa Anna, is in Louisville Kentucky.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

TERMS:—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion.

BUSINESS CARDS, not exceeding one square, inserted at $5 a year.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1856.

A FLUTTERING IN THE HOUSE.

We have no desire to institute comparisons, and particularly so when comparisons bring to mind humiliating defeats and crushing disappointments. But the most charitably disposed of the very large number who witnessed the scences in the House of Representatives yesterday, could not avoid contrasting the exultant, defiant attitude which the majority presented on the first day of the session, with the abashed and dejected look which they now wear, and which is frequently made, as was the case yesterday, painfully conspicuous.

The subject under consideration yesterday, was the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, having the floor. We have on more than one occasion spoken of this gentleman's rare abilities as a speaker and a debater. Never, we venture to say, were these qualities displayed to greater advantage than in yesterday's debate. The latitude allowed to members, when in Committee of the Whole, was not abused by Mr. Smith. He confined himself to the Kansas question, with the collateral issues of Abolitionism and Know Nothingism. He drew a hurried, but masterly sketch of the rise, progress, and sudden extinguishment of the Kansas excitement, both in and out of Congress, showing that the mountain had heaved only to bring forth a mousing committee.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Smith found it necessary to give a political classification of the House. Of the two hundred and thirty-four members who compose the House, he read the names of one hundred and twenty members, a clear majority of the whole House who were elected as Know Nothings, or by the aid of Know Nothing votes. The reading of these names was followed by some rich scenes—members, by dozens, rose in their places for personal explanations. Each name as announced seemed to carry with it the explosive properties of a bomb-shell—the Southern Know Nothings vainly striving to get rid of their Abolition associations, and the Abolition Know Nothings apparently ashamed of the instrumentality which had given them the seats they occupied. But not one of the hundred and twenty called in question the correctness of Mr. Smith's classification.

Before closing his speech, Mr. Smith showed up in the person of his colleague, (Mr. Zollicoffer,) another phase in the consistency of Southern Know Nothingism. Mr. Zollicoffer it seems, had not only voted for the Nebraska bill, but he claimed Whig paternity for the great principle embodied in that bill. He went further. He stigmatized the Missouri Compromise as unjust, and declared that he could not be deterred by the cry of "squatter sovereignty" from voting for its repeal. And yet, in the face of these antecedents, Mr. S. showed, from the record, that Mr. Zollicoffer had attended the late Philadelphia Know Nothing Convention as a delegate, and, in that capacity, had voted for a resolution which denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise!—*Washington Union.*

WHAT I WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

BY MARTHA HAINES BUTT.

An Editor who would tell the truth about his subscription list.

A minister who did not give the most hearty shake of the hand to those members of his congregation who had the heaviest purses.

A person with red hair that did not have a temper to match.

Gentlemen who did not dye their whiskers and mustaches.

A man who would not declare he had not a cent whent his wife asked him for a little change.

A young lady of talent and beauty who is not envied by those less highly favored.

A belle who did not frown blackly when she saw others whem she deemed less attractive than herself, manking a most indellible impression upon her favorite beau.

A pretty woman who would own she is vain.

A Lawyer who does not tell fibs.

A doctor who does not make a plan for his servant to call him out of church in the midst of the service.

An old maid who would own it is not her fault she is not married.

A bachelor who does not wish he had a wife every time his buttons get ironed off by the wash woman.

A California widow who would not flirt.

A man who ever owned he was in the wrong.

An Editor who does not say his paper has the widest circulation in the Union.

An old maid who does not love cats.

A fellow, by the name of Sloan, came from somewhere in North Carolina, not long ago, got engaged in teaching school, and to the daughter of a wealthy gentleman, living at "the Fork," some eleven miles below Orangeburg village, obtained from his proposed father-in-law—and on the strength of his intended marriage—the loan of some two or three hundred dollars worth of notes, and when upon the occasion of some suspicions that all was not right, he was required to deliver them up, put strychnine in the wine of the gentleman from whom he obtained them. No very serious result followed the poisoning, except that the poisoner is locked up for trial.

Correspondence Charleston Standard.

REMARKABLE PRESENTIMENT AND SPRANGE APPARATION.—The Boston Times relates the following singular story, in connection with the supposed loss of the Pacific:

We have always been averse to feeding the popular appetite for marvelous things, especially those which may be said to have their origin in a supernal latitude, and only calculated to create a thirst for further revelations, which can never be satiated this side the grave. But the circumstances we are about to relate are so authenticated, that we cannot avoid the temptation to give them publicity; and hoping our readers will not think that becanse we have yet given up hopes of hearing from her in this, we proceed to relate the story substantially as related to us:

Among the passengers in the Pacific is, or was, Mr. K——w, of this city, a gentleman who has crossed the Atlantic several times, and always left in happy spirits, and always returned in excellent health. But just before leaving on his last voyage, his spirits became suddenly and successively depressed. He could not account for the feeling; he struggled to overcome it, and his friends endeavored to rally him. But it was no use—the strange presentiment of some dreadful fatality hung over him, and weighed down his energies. Yet important business requiring his presence in Europe at a certain time, he determined to disregard the admonitions of this inward monitor, and to hazard the voyage. Before starting, however, he made his will, and placed it in the hands of a friend.

Mr. K. was engaged to be married to an estimable young lady, a daughter of one of our most respectable and highly esteemed merchants, whose residence is a short distance from the city; and the wedding was to take place on Mr. K.'s return from his European voyage. The approach of this interesting event, it was naturally thought, tended to aggravate the aversion he had to again tempt the dangers of the treacherous ocean; but the cordial good wishes he had to carry with him, and the prospect of a happy return at some time or other, somewhat relieved his mind of the burthen which weighed upon it, and he departed.

He arrived out safely, transacted his business, and wrote home breathing the kindliest feeling of attachment for his dear friends, and designated the time at which he might be expected to return. Of course, his arrival was looked for with much interest especially by the lady to whom he was engaged. But how futile are human calculations! Days and weeks have elapsed since that period, and yet a cheering word from the vessel which was to bear him homeward has not been heard to relieve the now painful anxiety respecting her.

About the time Mr. K. appointed to be home, Miss———, his betrothed, was one night startled from her sleep by the figure of Mr. K. appearing before her! The form seemed so palpable that she was for a moment bewildered. She felt conscious that it could not be her intended; yet so real seemed the apparition, that she raised herself in bed and spoke to it! That moment it vanished; and Miss ———, relieved from her agitation, awoke her sister, who was sleeping beside her, and related the occurence.

But little was thought of this matter until recently, when circumstances induced a reference to the date of its happening. It proved to be February 7—the very day on which the steamer Edinburgh saw portions of cabin furniture, &c., which some suppose to have belonged to the Pacific.

This, to say the least, is a remarkable coincidence; but we sincerely hope and trust that it will prove simply a means of adding, if possible, to the intense joy and gladness which await the reunion of dearly loved and cherished friends, whenever that so much longed for moment of reunion shall arrive.

FATAL AFFRAY AT CAMDEN, (ARK.,)—We learn from the Ouachita Register that Mr. T. B. Carrington, editor of the El Dorado Union, was shot and instantly killed in Camden, (Arkansas,) on Monday, the 17th ultimo.—The Register thus states the case:

"T. B. Carrington, Esq., editor of the El Dorado Union, called on Mr. Jones, editor of the Ouachita Herald, and demanded of him satisfaction for alleged calumnies reflecting upon his character through the medium of the latter's paper. Jones refused to listen to Carrington, whereupon the latter left him, uttering some abusive words as he retired to the street. A friend of Mr. Jones overheard the language of Carrington, and replied that he would fight, since Jones had refused to do so. Carrington immediately drew a revolver and fired three consecutive shots at the individual, without effect. The fire was returned by his antaganist, killing him instantly. The excitement occasioned by this sad rencounter was intense. Both parties were very popular with the people of Camden. Mr. Carrington was a brother-in-law of Hon. Albert Rust, member of Congress from Arkansas, and leaves, we understand, an amiable and interesting young wife to mourne his sudden death, besides a large circle of warm friends and relatives."

A SLIGHT MISTAKE BY A BANK OFFICER.—In one of the banks in the vicinity of Boston, a day or two since, a worthy citizen presented to the cashier a check for ten dollars, receiving from that officer, as he supposed, two five dollar bills. As he reached the door of the bank he thought he would look at his money, and was suprised to find that he was in possession of two five hundred-dollar bills. We believe that some of our bank-officers have stated that they do not rectify mistakes after a person has left the counter but in the present case when the honest recipient had stated the nature of the error, an exchange was without trouble effected.

NO GLOOM AT HOME.

Above all things there should be no gloom in the home shadows of dark discontent and wasting fretfulness should never cross the threshold, throwing their large black shapes, like funeral palls, over the happy young spirits gathered there. If you will your home shall be heaven, and every inmate an angel there. If you will you shall sit on a throne and be the presiding household deity. O! faithful wife, what privileges, what treasures, greater or purer than thine?

And let the husband strive to forget his cares as he winds around the long narrow street and beholds the soft light illuminating his little parlor, spreading its precious beams on the red pave before it. The night is cold and cheerless perhaps, and the December gust battles with the worn-skirts of his old overcoat, and snatches, with a rude hand and wailing cry, at the rusty hat that has served him many a year. He has been harrassed, perplexed, persecuted. He has borne with many a cruel tone, many a cold word, and nerved himself up to an energy so desperate that his frame and spirits are weakened and depressed; and now his limbs ache with weariness, his temples throb with the pain beat, caused by the constant application; he scarcely knows how to meet his wife with a pleasant smile or sit down cheerfully to their little meal, which she has provided with so much care.

But the door is open, the overcoat thrown hastily off. A sweet voice falls upon his ear, and the tones are so soft and glad, that hope, like winged angels, flies right into his bosom, and nestles against his heart.

The latch is lifted, and the smiling face of his wife gives an earnest welcome. The shining hair is smoothed over her fair brow, indeed she stole a little coquetish glance at the mirror hanging in its narrow frame just to see if she looked neat and pretty before she came out. Her eye beams with love, her dress is tasteful—and—what?—Why! he forgets all the trials of that long, long day, as he folds her in his arms and imprints a kiss upon her brow.

A home where gloom is banished, presided over by one who has learned to rule herself and her household Christianity!—oh! he is thrice consoled for all his trials. He cannot be unhappy; that sweetest, best, dearest solace is his—a cheerful home. Do you wonder that the man is strengthened anew for tomorrow's cares?

WOULD NOT ACCEPT FREEDOM.—About two years ago, a negro woman named Diana was purchased from her owner, S. F. Gauld, Esq., of Edgefield, South Carolina, by Abolitionists residing in this city. Among the contributors to the fund for freeing her was Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, whose rifle practice has gained him such notoriety lately. Diana came to this city and nursed her mother until she died, when, having no relatives or friends here, and being out of employment she naturally enough desired to return to the home of her childhood where her husband and children are still living Hearing that Col. M. Frazer, a neighbor of her former master, was in the city, she called upon him at the Astor House, and piteously begged of him to take her back to her old home, as she was heartily sick of freedom, and yearned, like St. Paul, "for her kindred after the flesh." Col. Frazer consented to do so. Before leaving for the South, yesterday, he brought her to the Herald office, to afford us another instance of the fact that a sensible negro prefers slavery, when it is associated with home comforts, to freedom such as the blacks experience at the hands of the nigger worshippers at the North. Diana is a stout, healthy woman, about forty years of age. She was originally bought for $250, her owner freeing her for less than her worth, at the solicitation of her well meaning but mistaken friends.—*New York Herald.*

RELIGIOUS RIFLES.—We understand that the R—d H—y W—d B—cher, in giving out the morning hymn last Sunday, in his church in Brooklyn, to the great horror of his congregation began thus:—

Come holy rifle,
Heavenly arm,
With all thy sharp-set powers.

The reverend gentleman immediately discovered the blunder he had made, by the amazed look of his flock, and attempted to recover himself by saying, "Let us sing in the praise of Sharp's rifle." He stopped again, and at last succeeded in collecting his thoughts, so that he could go on with the regular services of the day; but in the course of his sermon, when about to urge his hearers to fix their thoughts on things above, he said "fix your bayonets," but directly mended his discourse, and went on very well to the close; after which he informed his people that he had pledged his church, at a meeting in New Haven, for twenty-seven Sharp's rifles to arm the Kansas emigrants with, to enable them to shoot Missourians, and he hoped that the members of his congregation would subscribe the needful before they went out.

New York Sunday Courier.

BRUTAL ATTEMPT MURDER.

On Saturday night, the 14th inst., a most brutal attempt was made to assassinate Alexander Hill, of Lenoir county, when returning home from Kinston. He was waylaid, beaten unmercifully, shot at and left as dead on the road, by *four* men is we are informed. Hill is recovering, we learn, and knows the men who beat him. Three of them have been lodged in Kinston jail to await their trial, and one has hitherto eluded the hands of justice.

Goldsboro' Tribune.

LETTER FROM BARNUM.—Phineas T. Barnum, esq., late showman, has written a letter of thanks to the Providence, R. I., Journal in consideration of a kind editorial about him, which was published in that paper. In concluding his letter he philosophically remarks:

My humbugs were gotten up more for "the fun of the thing" than anything else. I always strove to make my patrons feel that they got their money's worth, and if they thought they did, they did, for "as a man thinketh so he is." I loved to make money, but not better than I loved to spend it. I gave $20,000 per annum in charity for the last ten years, and if I had not been a *jackass*, impulsive and *confiding*, I should not have been ruined. I have paid and secured all my personal debts, offered clock creditors $100,000 to erase my name from all the Jerome paper, but they have proved bigger asses than I was; for they by refusing it, locked up my property, forced me to immense, sacrifice in order to pay my private debts and thus they get nothing from my estate and I lose all.

I have no ambition to "try again," for what is the use, when $460,000 are hanging over my head? I can always earn my living, and shall try for nothing more It is hard at my time of life to lose all but I trust I can muster sufficient philosophy to enable me to bear up under it.

Robert Wooldrige, Esq., the Secretary of the last Whig National Convention of the United States, and R. A. Upton, Esq., not long since Whig Elector in the third district of Lousiana, have come out publicly in support of the great National Democratic party of the Union, believing that the interests of the country will be best protected, and the Union more surely preserved, by the elevation to the Presidency of a sound conservative national Democrat.—Says Mr. Upton, after reviewing the present relative position of parties, and the real issues likely to come before he country, "it seems to me, every friend of the South and the Union will be found in the ranks, and advocating the principles of that party that possesses a nationality large enough to defend the great principles of the American Constitution, and to perpetuate the existence of the American Union—that will concede to every portion of the country the guaranted rights of all, without diminution." Such nationality Mr. Upton finds only in the Democratic party.

LOVE FOR THE DEAD.—The love that survives the tomb. says Irving, is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. If it has its woes, it has likewise its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmn into the gentle tear of recollection, then the sudden anguish and convulsed agony over the present ruins of that we most loved are softened away into pensive meditation on all that it was in the day of its loveliness. Who would root sorrow from the heart though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gayety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom? Yet who would exchange it for even the song of pleasure or the burst of revelry? No there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song; there is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charm of the living.

RCWDYISM IN NEW ORLEANS.—There appears to be a very bad state of society at New Orleans.—Outrages and murders, are of almost daily occurence. On the 2d inst. Judge Robertson, of the First District Court, ordered a spectator to take off his hat, in the court room. This he refused to do and on a deputy sherriff approaching him it became, it is alleged, so evident that a gang of bullies was present with a view to a row, that the Judge consented, at the request of a member of the bar, to allow the offender to purge himself of the contempt by saying he intended no insult to the court. Subsequently the Judge was attacked and severely beaten in the street, on the 3d, by the man against whom he had issued an order for contempt of court.

RECRUITS FOR WALKER.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—Two hundred recruits for the army of Gen. Walker left here this morning in the steamship Charles Morgan for San Juan.—Gen. Hornsby, of the Nicaragua army, was among the passengers.

A NEW BANK DODGE:—A new dodge says the Boston Traveller of Thursday, was practised on two of our State street banks, and attempted on a third, yesterday A man entered the Suffolk Bank, and desired twenty dollar bills for a large bill. They were given, when the man suddenly threw them back and said he would take gold. The teller counted out the gold without counting over the bills, thinking that the had returned the same that he received. A count after the man was gone revealed the fact that he had adrolity taken out one twenty dollar bill before he passed them back. A like game was tried at the Traders' Bank, when a ten dollar bill was thus kept back. At the Atlas Bank the rogue was foiled.

OLD WORLD ESTATES.—At this time when all sorts of subdivisions, branches and individual members of families are attempted to secure vast inheritances in the Old World which lay unclaimed, the following and explanation made in a late number of the Portland Argus, by the editor, Hon. John Appleton, who was recently Secretary of Legation at London, may be of service. Mr. Appleton says he never knew an instance in which such claimants met with success.

"The notices published in the English papers, for heirs to come in, &c., are generally mere matters of formal precaution; and besides, if the American Minister should undertake to investigate the claims sent to him, he could do nothing else. With one or two exceptions, they do not have Registers of Deeds in England; and their models of legal business require some experience to make them familiar. We used occasionally to refer anxious inquirers upon this side of the Atlantic to a competent solicitor, who, for a small fee, would give them all the information required. We believe though, that they were wise enough not to send the fee. Of course there are cases where Americans inherit from an English ancestor, but we refer now to that class of old estates, (which requires a title to be made for a century back,) of which so much has been heard in various parts of the country, which have led to so many family meetings, and which have even in some instances been cut up into stock. * * * Any man had better undertake to make a new dollar by some regular employment at home, than to hunt up an old, which lies in an uncertain estate abroad."

NAPOLEON III.—Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the present Emperor of the French, was born on the 20th of April 1808, at the Tuilleries. His mother was Hortense, Queen of Holland, the wife of Napoleon's brother Louis was most unfortunate; they did nothing but quarrel, and, in September 1807, they finally separated at Amsterdam, and Hortense returned to her mother in Paris. There the present Emperor was born, and it is remarkable that he and the King of Rome were the only two persons of the family of Napoleon whose births were received with military honors and the homage of the people.

There is one circumstance connected with the fate of his family which historians have not yet observed, but which is well worth mention Napoleon the Great set aside his own best friend and counsellor, Josaphine, to obtain an heir to the throne of France. He married a Princess of Austria, and by her he had a son. That birth was the culminating point of his power and his dignity. From thence he did nothing but descend. He died in exile—his son also. Who succeeded to his name, fame, his power? The child of Hortense, who was the child of Josaphine! In the person of the Emperor of the French, we find not the off-spring of Napoleon the Great, but the offspring of his discarded wife. What an illustration of the truth of the adage, "That it is man who proposes, but God who disposes!"

A PASSENGER LINE OF BALLOONS.—An enthusiastic aeronut proposes to the people of California to run a line of balloons between San Francisco and St. Louis, to depend upon the great easterly current of the upper or return trades for its propulsion. He says:

"Thirty miles an hour without delay from station or break of guage—no fear of collision and no posibility of running off the track—will bring a balloon in three days from the shores of the Sacramento to the foot of the Alleghanies, and land her freight and passengers fresh and healthy almost at the very threshold of their homes."

The New York Dutchman says that whoever wishes to get along in this world has only to take a few lessons of a hen chasing a grashopper. With a long neck and sharp eye, take a few hurried steps, stop short, peep over, peep under, now to the left, now to the right, one flutter and a rush, and then you have him. That's the way it's done.

FIRE AT ZEKE'S ISLAND,—We understood that a fire occurred on Zeke's Island on Saturday night, resulting in the destruction of all the buildings used as dwellings there. Mr. Mason, who has been living there with his family since the operation for the improvement of the bar commenced, lost all his furniture, and barely saved the lives of his family. It was the work of a negro incendiary, who is now in jail. Zeke's Island is about the point where the works for the improvement of the bar are mainly located, and we suppose the buildings put up there had reference to this fact.—*Daily Journal April 8th.*

RARE AND WELL DONE.—We dearly love a witticism, when it falls from the lips of a lady. Here is a gem:—A young lady, in one of our chief cities, a year or two ago, had accompained her *friend* to hear a literary lecture. On their return, the gentleman remarked to his "lady-love" on the manner in which the lecturer had executed his task, and thought the whole performance was *rare*. "You may be quite right," said the lady, in reply, "but for my own part, I thought it was *well-done*." Who was right? The lady of course.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A house in the neighborhood of Holy Hill, South Carolina, was burned down a few days ago. Three bodies were found in ruins Joel Jackson, Jr., Francis Sweat, and a child. The parties had been drinking. The cause of the fire remains a mystrey.

GEORGIA AND HER RAILROADS.—Georgia is nearly chequered by railroads and yet she stands before the world with a debt of only two millions six hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars against her in the balance sheet. No other State in the Union can point to the same amount of works of internal improvement, and show so small an indebtedness.

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRoe & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23—

300 PACKAGES FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., &c., &c., &c.

SILL & SILL,

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Respectfully anounce that they are now receiving and opening, a large, and entirely fresh stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, surgical Instruments, Trusses, Paint, Varnishes, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy and Miscellaneous Articles &c &c.

all which, have been very recently selected by one of the firm; with the utmost care, and a scrupulous regard to genuineness and purity.

They deem it almost needless to say, that it shall be their constant aim, as heretofore, to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage which they have received—for which, and the generous sympathy, so generally, manifested for them, on the occasion of their late misfortune by fire, they beg to express their profound and heartfelt gratitude.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1856. 32-tf.

J. F. ANDERSON. W. D. REYNOLDS.

Anderson & Reynolds,

Grocers AND *Commission Merchants,*

NO. 10 ROANOKE QUARE,

NORFOLK, VA.

KEEP always on hand a full assortment of GROCERIES, and give active attention to sales of FLOUR and PRODUCE generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns.

February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WAEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve month immediditately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of the State, }

I William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL. *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In tesimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER.
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. 32-6m.

Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public.

February 26, 1856. 37—6m.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

J. C. CANNON, G. H. SPENCER, } *Editors & Proprietors.*

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15.

THE AGONY OVER.

The Know Nothing State Convention has met and adjourned and have put up JOHN A. GILMER Esq., of Greensborough, as the target for the democratic guns during the summer. If he will not be perfectly riddled with bullets we certainly can form no opinion from the signs of the times. The Know Nothings seem mightily pleased; so are we, and with the gallant BRAGG as our standard bearer the Democratic party will achieve such a victory as will cause the knees of K. N.-ism to strike together and the whole rotten fabric to tumble to the dust, never to rise again.—Hurrah for Sampson!!! This little county appointed one hundred delegates to the convention and just the one-hundredth part of them attended.

THE last Salisbury Herald contains a huge rigmarole on the recent county Democratic meeting held in this town. The editor attempts to tell us, with arithmetical exactness how many were present, the peculiar cast of their politics, &c. Whether the editors intended the article to be a mere fanciful sketch as the majority of their productions are—or a heavy editorial leader, it is difficult to determine. Our neighbors are "down" upon the thirteen Resolutions with malignant fury, excited, doubtless, by the failure of a K. N. meeting held at the same place a short time afterwards, when, we are informed, *not* by John Jones, however, that the number there collected did not number one half of the number present at the Democratic meeting. Our friends was wrothy, as well as funny, as the campaign is nearing. We fear they will never survive the awful break-down of their party next August. We tremble for their fate, personally, but a most perfect annihilation of their religio-political party is a consummation devoutly, to be wished. No party having for its aims religious persecution, can flourish in the "land of the free and home of the brave." An intolerant spirit can never be insinuated in a Republican government, a bigotted party never sustained; and our country will ever remain, as now, an asylum for the oppressed of every land.

☞ Mr. Comptroller BROOKS has our thanks for his report of public accounts, for the fiscal year ending October 31st 1855.—The General Statement shows a balance on hand, of one hundred and fifty-one thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars and ninety-five cents, ($151,315 95.) belonging to the Literary Fund; while of the Public or States Fund, there is a deficit of twenty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars and eighty cents, ($23,972 80) which has been supplied from the surplus of the Literary Fund, leaving in the Treasury, on an aggregate of both funds, the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars and fifteen cents, ($127,343 15.)

The nett taxes for the year 1855, returned by the Sheriff of the several counties through the Comptroller's Department, amount to two hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventy-nine cents, ($284,296 79;) showing an increase of ninety-one thousand one hundred and seven dollars and seventy cents, ($91,107 70,) over the amount for the year 1854. This increase has been realized, principally, from the increased levy of twelve cents, (formerly six) on the $100 valuation of real estate, and forty cents instead of twenty on the poll.

☞ We notice the *Republican Banner* has changed hands, in part, JAMES COLLINS, Esq, having disposed of his interest in the paper, to G. H. SPENCER, Esq., who makes a very graceful "bow editorial" to the public.

Some improvement is also noticeable in the *Banner*—it has a new head, and right glad are we to see this evidence of its getting, finally, all *right* upon the popular issues of the day; it has raised our National Ensign, the "STAR SPANGLED BANNER"—and with a *Third Degree Know Nothing* as Associate Editor, we hope it will be found, hereafter, battling for the rights of Americans and America?—*Concord Gazette.*

Our friend of the Gazette is informed that we (the associate) consider ourself "all *right*" on the popular issues of the day. If we for a moment thought that the type used for the head of the paper were considered as emblematical of Know Nothingism we would pitch them into the street. We want nothing about us symbolical of Know Nothingism. Never will the Gazette man have the gratification of seeing the Banner battling for such a cause, on the contrary it will ever be found contending against it. Some *twelve months* ago, it is true, we were connected with the so-called American party; an organization then said to be composed of the best men of all parties earnestly contesting for the promotion of great political good. When we discovered its true character, its real aims and objects, we were satisfied that it was not the pure, country-loving party we had believed it to be. We left it, as we had a right to do, and joined the Democratic party, as hundreds of others did, and have since done, convinced as we were that the cause of Democracy was the cause of the country, of constitutional government, of civil, religious, and political liberty. God forbid that such a proscriptive political structure as Know Nothingism should ever get the ascendancy in our good old State, and it never can while the principles of the Revolution are remembered or the spirit of old Mecklenburg is in her bosom.

☞ The last *Goldsboro' Tribune* contains the lengthy account of the trial and conviction of Solomon Herring, a free negro, for the murder of Hardy Anderson, at the court of Wayne. The jury were out but a half an hour when they returned the verdict of murder. The prisoner protested his innocence until he was remanded to jail where he confessed to his father and brother, his having committed the awful crime. His counsel urged a new trial and an appeal to the Supreme Court, both of which were refused by Judge Saunders. He is sentenced to be hung on the 9th May.

PURCHASING LARGELY.—The Wilmington N. C. Commercial notices a much larger quantity of goods than usual passing through that city for the interior of North Carolina.

☞ The Democrats of Annapolis, Md., on Monday last elected their candidate for Mayor by a majority of six over the Know-Nothing candidate. Last year the Know-Nothings carried the city by 123.

DAMAGES RECOVERED.—A suit for libel, brought by Rev. James Naylor, a Presbyterian minister, against Dr T. J. Garden in the circuit court of Charlotte county, Va., was last week decided in favor of the plaintiff, and $2,800 damages awarded him.

DESTITUTION IN TEXAS.—So shocking is the condition of the roads between Indianola and the Gulf coast of Texas, that flour was worth twenty-five dollars a barrel at the latest advices, and at some other places in that section it could not be bought at all.

NORTH CAROLINA TEA.—A writer in the Journal of Commerce says that the celebrated *matte*, a kind of tea in general use through South America and Mexico, is identical with the *youpon* which abounds in the lower part of North Carolina.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.—At Wake Superior Court last week, John Locklear, a free negro, convicted of burglary, was sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of May, but was recommended to the mercy of the Governor by the Jury and the members of the Bar.

WISCONSIN AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—The American State Council has repudiated the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, and nominated Mr. Banks.

SWEET POTATOES.—The extreme cold weather which we have had the past winter has been very destructive to sweet potatoes, consequently the article rules high in our market. $1,30 and $1,50 per bushel is the price which is being paid for them here, and very few can be obtained at that.—*Fay. Carolinian.*

The same has been the case in this section of country. From $2 to $3 is being readily paid for seed potatoes.

EDITOR'S TABLE.—The University Magazine, for April, is out in new type; the Publisher promises to add an improvement also in the paper. The number before us contains several interesting articles.

The Carolina Cultivator for April has reached us—published monthly in Raleigh, by Wm. D. Cooke. Terms, $1 per annum.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN IREDELL.

Agreeable to previous notice, a portion of the Democracy of Iredell county was held at Statesville on the 8th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent said county in the Democratic Convention to be held at Raleigh, on the 16th inst., when,

On motion, W. F. Cowan, Esq., was called to the Chair, and O. Gillespie and T. J. W. Kerr, were appointed Secretaries.

By request of the Chairman, Gen. C. R. Jones explained the object of the meeting, in a few appropriate remarks, after which Gen. C. R. Jones, Capt. R. P. Campbell Maj. E. C. Postel, Jacob Parker, Esq, and Franklin Morton, Esq, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who, after being absent for a short time, made the following report:

WHEREAS, it is a time-honored custom of the Democratic party to meet together in primary assemblies, to express its views upon men and measures and to consult together for the country's common weal, therefore be it

Resolved, That our confidence in the principles of the Democratic party remains unshaken, and whilst all other parties have been severed into factions, it remains the only true national party, and to it can the people only look for power to resist the assaults of fanaticism, and for the preservation of the constitution of our common country.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the able administration of our present Chief Magistrate, Franklin Pierce, that in being true to the constituton he hos been true to the South and to the whole country, that his late able message is one of the noblest State documents that has ever issued from the pen of any Statesman and by it he has plainly shewn that he knows no North, no South, no East, no West, but is true only to the constitution and our whole country, and he is our first choice for the Presidency of these United States.

Resolved, That our gifted son James C. Dobbin is our first choice for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That the administration of our State affairs by our present able Governor, Thomas Bragg, meets with our hearty approval, and that he is our first choice to fill that elevated position for the next gubirrational term.

Resolved, That Gen. C. R. Jones, Alexander Clark Esq., Jacob Fraley Esq., Maj. E. C. Postel land J. S. O. Byers Esq., be appointed deligates to represent the democracy of this county in the state convention to be held in Raleigh as aforesaid.

On motion the chairman and secretary were added to the deligation.

Resolved, That the Standard and Republican Banner be requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting. W. F. COWAN, Ch'mn.

O. GILLESPIE, T. J. W KERR. } Secretary.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Seward made a speech in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union. In the House, Mr. Shorter, of Alabama, delivered a Southern Rights speech. The Senate's amendment to the Deficiency Bill, appropriating $50,000 for maps and drawings of the route of the Pacific Railroad, was rejected.

For the Banner.

SPEEDY.

Greensborough is directly on the line of the *great* (?) North Carolina Railroad, and Concord is "*nigh about*;" but, although there is but about 60 miles of Rail between the two towns, the *Patriots* of the last few weeks have required seven days to make the trip, "including stoppages!"

The above ably written article I find in the last number of the Concord Gazette. I think the Editor found the wrong word to head it, and think he mistook it for "Spicy." I am glad he has made a search in his map, and found that Greensboro was directly on the line of the North Carolina R. R. Will he now look up there and see if Asheville, Shelby, Rutherfordton and *Hendersonville* can be found in that country. I do really believe he has an idea that those places are in Guilford or Davidson, as he invaribly sends his famous paper in that direction for those offices. I am sorry the "Patriot" has not been received in less time, and assure the Editor that all his friends *simpathize* with him in his disappointment, and hope the Patriot will pass over the 60 miles the next time in a few "*hours or nigh about*" as the Gazette is now convalescent (or nigh about) and I fear a relapse would prove fatal if not more so. I remain yours till the Belled Buzzard returns. D.

P. S. I am no relation to Dosticks, but 60 miles distant relating "*Damphool.*" D.

THE GRAIN TRADE OF THE WEST.

Some of our Western exchanges state that there is comparatively but very little wheat in store at the stations on the Rail Roads and canals in that section of country. The full crop, it is said, did not turn out as well as was expected. A Chicago paper says that there are only about 125,000 bushels of wheat, and 22,000 barrels of flour in that market. There are not more than 240,000 bushels in Milwankie, and the whole aggregate on Lake Michigan will not, it is believed, exceed 400,000 bushels of wheat and 60,000 barrels of flour. The price of seed wheat in the interior of Illinois is considerable above the market, spring wheat for seed and milling bringing from $1,20 to 1.50, and the supply furnished is barely sufficient to meet home consumption. The stock of corn on the other hand is represented as being quite heavy. Upwards of 1,200,000 bushels are housed at the stations on the Ilinois river and canal. The Chicago *Citizen* believes that last year's prices would bring into that market alone, the enormous amount of 20,000,000 bushels. Prices range now at that point from 37 to 40 cents per bushel.

At Louisville we learn that the price of corn has declined materially, causing to speculators serious losses. Since the increasing of the corn crop, says the *Courier*, dealers have been largely engaged in making purchases along the Ohio river and the Wabash. They commenced operations at comparatively high figures, and soon the river banks were lined with huge piles of corn in sacks awaiting shipment. Prices almost immediately declined, and holders have in a great measure ceased shipping, as the price in foreign markets would not warrant the cost of transportation. One house in Louisville is bound for a purchase of nearly a hundred thousand bushels, at from 40 to 45 cents per bushel Subsequently they offered the farmer ten cents per bushel to take the corn back, and rescind their contracts, which they of course refused. Prices have declined to 25 cents, at which rate speculators are again buying largely. The crop it has been generally conceded, is a large one. Last season the crops, owing to the dronght, failed, and price everywhere run up to 60 cents and $1 per bushel, but from present indications there is no likelihood that they will exceed half those rates this season.

ABOUT TO ENTER THE MINISTRY.—Henry A. Wise, jr., a son of the Governor, is about to be ordained as an Episcopal Minister.

THE LATE CLERK OF THE HOUSE IN CONGRESS.—It has become so much the rule latterly to look for delay and dispute in the settlement of the accounts of retiring public officers, at Washington, that it affords us much satisfaction to notice the exception in the case of one our own citizens, Col. Forney, late Clerk of the House. The Washington Evening Star says:

"Col Forney, within an hour after receiving an informal report of adjustment from the office of the First Comptroller, finally closed his accounts, by simply transferring to the United States the balance standing to his credit on the books of the Treasury, there being not one cent of differance between his statement as rendered and that of the Department. His disbursements covered transactions running through four years of official service, and embraced the expenditure of over two millions of dollars. under about seventy different heads of appropriation. On the 1st of April he was informed unofficially of the adjustment of the final account, and within an hour after, he closed by making the transfer stated above.—This promptness reflects much credit indeed upon Col. Forney, and his chief (and financial) clerk, Mr. McKeen."

☞ We wish to call attention to one matter in time, before we forgot it. It is this:—General Pierce is about as well, or, at least, much abused a man as the country can produce. Very well—let the Cincinnati Convention settle down upon somebody else for the Presidency, as may very well happen, and before August next, his present abusers will find in him all the virtues of the statesman, the soldier, and the patriot; and, in fact, rather regret that he was not run so they might have a chance to vote for him. But, again suppose he should happen to get the nomination, he will be doubly iniquitous. All the sins attributed to him now, will be but a priming to what will be found out about him after the canvass opens.—*Daily Journal.*

KILLED BY FOOLISH PARENTS.—The four babies who took the leading prizes in the Boston baby show have all since died—killed, doubtless, by precocity foolishly stimulated by fond parents.

DIED,

On the 2d day of April, at Davidson College, N. C., WILLIAM MORRISON, infant son of Maj D. H. & Mrs. J. M. Hill, aged 4½ months.

In Davie county on the 9th inst., Mrs. LEAH WILLIAMS, wife of the late Jacob Williams, in the 52nd year of her age. Her disease was Typhoid fever. She left eleven orphan children and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn her loss but not as those who have no hope [Comm.

In this town on the 11th inst., Miss JULIA ANN, daughter of Jesse P. Wiseman, aged about 18 years.

COMMERCIAL.

SALISBURY MARKET.

SALISBURY, April 15.

BACON—Hog round 9 a 10 Lard—10 a 11. Corn, 50. Flour, 5 50 a 6. Cotton 8 50 a 9. Wheat, $1. Salt, $2.75. Sugar, 11 a 12½. Coffee,—Rio 13 a 16. Java, 18.

CHALESTON PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LAWTON & Co. *Factors, Forwarding & Commisson Merchants.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11th, 1856.

COTTON—Upland—The market has been quite active, but fluctuaning since our last report and upwards of 1,600 bales were sold at prices ranging from 9 a 11¼.

RICE—4 to 4¼c.

CORN—65 a 70. PEAS—95 a $1.00.

OATS—48 to 58. BACON—Hog round 13 a 13¼.

FLOUR—$8½ a $9½ per barrel; sacks $4¼ a $4 75. SUGARS—9 a 10.

COFFEE—Rio 12 a 14c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans 44 a 46c.

WHISKEY—Western 44 a 46.

NORFOLK MARKET

REPORTED WEEKLY BY ROWLAND & BROTHERS *Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.*

NORFOLK, VA., April 11, 1856.

BACON.—Hams, 12 a 13, Hog round 11 a 11½

LARD.—No. 1 & 2, 11 a 11½.

CORN.—Mixed, 55 a 56; White, 56 a 57; Yellow 58 a 59.

BEANS.—White, scarce, $1.75 a $2.00.

FLAXSEED.—Dull, $1.65 a 1.70.

PEAS.—Black eye, 90 a 95.

COTTON.—9¼ a 9¾.

FLOUR.—Fine $6.50; Superfine, $7; Extra, $9; Family $9.

SALT.—Liverpool fine, 1.75. Ground Alum 1 20.

SUGARS.—Refined, 9½ a 10½. Crushed, 11 a 11¾.

DRIED APPLES.—(Bush. of 28 lbs.) 75 a 00.

DO PEACHES.—(Pealed per bush. 40 lbs.) $2½ a $2¼.

HAY.—Cargo, $1.10 a $1.15.

REMARKS.

Breadstuffs are again very much depressed, in all the northern markets it has receded within the last week about 50 cts, a bbl, on flour, with a mere nominal demand the supply here is large, since prices are kept comparatively higher, we cannot expect much if any advance again this season. Dried fruits all kinds continue unsaleable at very low rates—Cotton steady—Staves dull and declined.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

APRIL 12th, 1856.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market this morning was dull and further depressed. Shippers not much disposed to purchase except at low figures, to which holders would not submit. Sales at the opening of 300 bbls. Howard street at $6 62½, and subsequently 300 bbls at $6 56 Also, 400 bbls, Ohio at 6 50, and 400 bbls do. choice brands at $6 87½.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Market this morning not so firm, and shippers and millers brought sparingly. About 3000 bushels offered, and sales of ordinary to fair white at $1 60 a 1 65, good to prime do. at 1 70 a $190. and very choice do. for family flour, at 1 85 a $190. Corn—An active demand. About 33,000 bushels offered to day, and sales of 6,00 bushelf white, by measurement, at 46 a 50 cts. Also 29,000 bushels yellow, at 50 a 54 cts, do. weight at 56 cts; damp lots 48 a 50 cts per bushel. Oats—A steady demand. About 6000 bushels offered today, and partly sold at prices ranging from 31 to 38 cents per bushel, as to quality. Rye—About 155 bushels offered to-day, and no sales.—We quote Maryland at 75 a 80 cts, and Pennsylvania at 85 a 90 cts per bushel.

CIRCUS.

FOUR GREAT SHOWS IN ONE.

ROBINSON & ELDRED, PROPRIETORS.

Hippodrome, Animals and

CIRCUS

WILL EXHIBIT

At Salisbury,

SATURDAY, April 19th.

CARD.

ROBINSON & ELDRED

Proclaim to the South that, as a return for the generous patronage has ever crowned their efforts to please, they have this season combined *FOUR GREAT SHOWS* and engaged the world renowned *FRANCONI HIPPODROME TROUPE* to appear in conjunction with their splendid ANIMAL EXHIBITION AND GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS; making in all the most complete, interesting and satisfactory entertainment ever seen under any Pavilion, and the best

FIFTY CENT SHOW

Ever offered to the People of the Republic.

S. HENDRICKS, Agent.

April 15 44-1t

THRESHING MACHINES.

WE ARE READY TO EXECUTE ALL orders in putting up MACHINES of this description at the shortest notice. Having been engaged for several years in the business, we have hesitation in saying we can please those wishing machines. We are putting up the well known SHEEK'S machine at Smith Grove, Davie co., N. C.,—all orders promptly attended to. Those wishing good machines would do well to apply early at Smith Grove, N. C.

CLIFFORD, SHEEK & CO.

April 15 1856. 4t pd

Fresh and Fragrant Teas.

SILL & SILL Druggists & Chemists,

SALISBURY, N. C.

HAVE just received a large and varied supply of very choice TEAS, which have been expressly selected and put for their own sales:—such as—*Ne plus ultra Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gun Powder, Garden Growth Oolong, Orange Flower Pekoi, Ennlish Breakfast Tea,*

April 15. 1t

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 29, 1856. }

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON and after TUESDAY NEXT, the Mail Train, leaving the North Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M., (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11 40 A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington train going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

apr 8 43-1m

NEW GOODS!

McNeely, Mock & Gaither,

ARE now receiving, at the old and well known establishment of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., one of the

LARGEST AND MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever offered in Western Carolina.

CONSISTING OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Moleskin, Panama and Straw Hats, Bonnets, Buckets, Rope, Carriage Trimmings, Springs and Axels, Glass, Queens and Glassware, Sadlery, Sole Leather, Bolting Cloths, Blasting Powder, Nails, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Shoe Tools, Tanner's, Linseed and Sperm Oil, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Castings, &c., &c.

A Large STOCK of GROCERIES always on hand.

Particular attention is called to our large and well selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which will be sold at unparallelled prices in this country.

All the above Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and we most respectfully invite all those buying Goods this season to call and examine our stock, as we feel no hesitancy in saying that we have a larger assortment than has ever been offered in one season at this place. and that we are determined to sell, and will make it to the advantage of buyers to give our stock an examination before purchasing.

april 1 42tf

AMBROTYPES.

THIS new, beautiful, and durable style of LIKENESSES, is produced in the best manner at

HUGHES' Ambrotype Gallery.

It has been thought by some that this art has already attained its ultimatum, but improvements are still being made as will readily be conceded by those who are willing to call at the well established Gallery of the subscriber. The Ambrotype is not reversed like the Daguerreotype, can be seen in any angle of light, is without glare, and will retain its brilliancy for ages. This new process (requiring but one-fifth of the time,) is admirably adapted to

GROUPS AND CHILDREN.

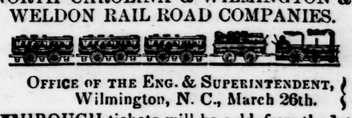
Parents can now have their children's picture taken In almost any position they may choose, in from two to five seconds sitting. The Daguerreotype can also be had at very moderate prices. Between the two, I hope to be able to please all who may favor me with a call.

The Ambrotype can be colored or not as may be desired.

☞ Room at the Rowan House, No. 41.

☞ Call soon as my stay is positively limited. April 1—43

NORTH CAROLINA & WILMINGTON & WELDON RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.



OFFICE OF THE ENG. & SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., March 26th.

THROUGH tickets will be sold, from the 1st of April, from any Station on either of the above named roads to any Station on the other, at the rate of *about* three cents per mile, but not less than the present rates on the Wilmington Road.

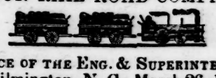
Persons going North will arrive at Goldsboro' in time for the day Express Train on the Wilmington Road. Persons going West will leave Goldsboro' at 2.10 a. m.; arrive from the West at 8.40 a. m.

Fare from Raleigh to Weldon..... $4 00
Fare from Raleigh to Wilmington.... 4 00

S. L. FREMONT, Eng. & Sup't. W. & W. R. R.
THEODORE S. GARNETT, Eng. & Sup't. N. C. R. R.

March 27 42 3t

NORTH CAROLINA & WILMINGTON & WELDON RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.



OFFICE OF THE ENG. & SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., March 26, 1856.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 1st, proximo, all freights on goods, &c., passing over the N. C. Railroad and W. & W. Railroad, will be paid at points of destination, on delivery of goods. Freights may be *pre-paid* at either end of the route, if *especially* desired, but the Companies prefer that they should be paid on delivery. When goods are directed to points where neither Company has an agent, pre-payment must be made in all cases, and on perishable articles to all points.

THEODORE S. GARNETT, Eng. & Sup't. N. C. R. R.
S. L. EREMONT, Eng. & Sup't. W. & W. R. R.

March 27 42-3t

E. Nye Hutchison,

Commission Merchant,

CHARLOTTE N. C.

will sell on Commission

Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheat and all

Country Produce

IN CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES:

J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co., Charleston; A. Hunt, Lexington; Robert Soutter, Esq., New York.

February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

Dr. T. Hill,

HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House.

Salisbury, Feb, 19, 1856. 36—1y.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Salisbury, March 25, '56.

THE subscriber is now receiving his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a general assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

of almost every description.

His stock of

Needle-worked Embroideries is complete. He would respectfully ask an examination of his stock, by all who wish to purchase

GOODS OF THE NEWEST AND LATEST STYLES.

Particular attention is paid to procuring Fashionable Goods, whether they have been introduced into this section before or not.

Mar 25 41 E. MYERS.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS.

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of FLOUR &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas Ruffin,	Alamance	County, N. C.
John Newlin & Sons,	do.	" "
Wm. R. Albright,	do.	" "
Dr. P. A. Holt,	do.	" "
John Long,	Randolph	" "
J. H. Haughton,	Chatham	" "
Hon. E. G. Reade,	Person	" "
James Webb,	Orange	" "
P. C. Cameron,	do.	" "
John F. Lyon,	do.	" "
Henry Whitted,	do.	" "

And many others.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

OF

FOUR HORSE POST COACHES

FROM

SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,

THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS!

CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. 40—tf.

W. J. MILLS | J. E. MOOSE | J. A. KENNEDY

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kenedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

China, Glass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c, &c, for sale by

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Jan. 1, 1856. 30—

JAMES HORAH,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

SALISBURY, N. C.

(One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store,)

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

March 11, 1856. 39—1y.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to move to the West, offers for sale his plantation containing

197 Acres,

lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury on the road leading to Greensboro. The Central North Carolina Rail Road passes through the plantation. There is on the plantation a NEW TWO STORY dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings. About two thirds of the land is well timbered.

The plantation can be divided to suit purchasers into two tracts.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

March 11, 1856. 39—tf.

OYSTERS.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1.12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or $12 per dozen.

Dec. 11, 1855. 27—tf.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

April 14, 1854.

NICE THINGS.

NO. 1, 2 & 3 Mackerel, in Bbls., half Bbls., quarter Bbls., and Kets.

Spiced Salmon, Pickled Herring, in Kets,

Sardines, Lobsters, smoked Herring,

Pickles, Catsups Sauces,

Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger,

Java, Laguaria and Rio Coffee,

Mocha Coffee, Macceroni,

Brown, Crushed and Refined Sugar,

Loaf Sugar, Rice,

Buckwheat Flour, Herring Roe,

And many other articles suitable for family use, just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & Co.

Salisbury Feb, 12, 1856. 1y—35.

POETICAL.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

The *North British Review* pronounces this poem the best that has ever been written by an American author:

Within this sober realm of leafless trees,
The russet year inhaled the dreamy air,
Like some tanned reaper in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barns, looking from their hazy hills
O'er the dim waters widening in the vales,
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,
On the dull thunder of alternate flails.

All sights were mellowed, and all sounds subdued,
The hills seemed farther, and the stream sang low;
As in a dream, the distant woodman hew'd
His winter log with many a muffled blow.

Th' embattled forests, erewhile armed in gold,
Their banners bright with every martial hue,
Now stood, like some sad beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue.

On slum'brous wings the vulture tried his flight;
The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint;
And like a star slow drowning in the light,
The village church-vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel cock upon the hill-side crew;
Crew thrice, and all was stiller than before—
Silent till some replying wanderer blew
His alien horn, and then was heard no more.

Where erst the jay within the elm's tall crest
Made garrulous trouble around the unfledged young;
And where the oriole hung her swaying nest
By every light wind like a censer swung;

Where sang the noisy masons of the eves,
The busy swallows circling ever near,
Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes,
An early harvest and a plenteous year;

Where every bird which charm'd the vernal feast
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn,
To warn the reapers of the rosy east
All now was songless, empty and forlorn

Alone from out the stubble piped the quail,
And croak'd the crow through all the dreary gloom;
Alone the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
Made echo to the distant cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers;
The spiders wove their thin shrouds night by night;
The thistle-down, the only ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by—passed noiseles out of sight.

Amid all this—in the most cheerless air,
And where the woodbine sheds upon the porch
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
Firing the floor with his inverted torch—

Amid all this, the center of the scene,
The white-haired matron, with monotonous tread
Plied her swift wheel, and, with her joyless mien
Sat like a Fate, and watch'd her flying thread.

She had a known sorrow. He had walked with her,
Oft supped and broke with her the ashen crust,
And, in the dead leaves, still she heard the stir
Of his black mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom,
Her country summoned, and she gave her all,
And twice war bowed to her his sable plume;
He gave the swords to rest upon the wall.

Re-gave the swords—but not the hand that drew
And struck for liberty the dying blow;
Nor him, who to his sire and country true,
Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long, but not loud, the droning wheel went on,
Like the low murmurs of a hive at noon;
Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone
Breathed through her lips a sad and tremulous tune.

At last the thread was snapped, her head was bow'd;
Life drooped the distaff through his hands serene;
And loving neighbors smoothed her careful shroud,
While Death and Winter closed the autumn scene.

PLANT CORN.

The question of cheap bread for the workingman, and whether there will be a good supply of beef, depend upon how the people plant corn.

If pork next fall is scarce and high, those who have it to sell may think it is a prosperous time for them, but it will be more so if the people generally have planted corn. It is not true argument that if all did so the price would be "ruinously low." No country ever was ruined by cheap bread.

We adjure you, therefore, every man of you that owns an acre of soil, to plant corn—in the English acceptation of the word, anything that will make bread—but more particularly we entreat yau to plant maize, or Indian corn. We ask it for the good of the country—for the benefit of the farmer. Is there a man living who took our advice and increased his crop last spring, and who has since had a moment of regret that he did so? If he has, his deeply benefited country has not. The people return thanks to God for a bounteous crop. Without it, what would those who buy bread have done in all this terrible winter?

Last spring a general effort was made to increase the product of the land. Heaven smiled upon it, and the people were made glad. There was cause then—there is cause now—that the people should plant corn—more than was planted last year, for nowhere are the granaries full; nowhere is there a surplus laid up against an unfruitful year, and without such a surplus no country can be independent, no people prosperous and happy. Let them plant corn.

We have had a winter of severity such as those who are most able to work have never known before, and may never know again.—But that is not certain; the next may be one of still greater severity, and if so, what a demand there will be for grain—the poor will cry out for bread. Let the farmers plant corn.

Owing to the fact that the ground has been covered with snow for many weeks, and that snow is an absorbant of fertilizing elements for the earth, we have reason to believe that this will be a great grain-producing season.—Let the people plant corn.

Not a day is to be lost. We know that the ground is still frozen—that the snows of January still linger on the surface; but, we repeat, not a day is to be lost from your preparation, if you intend, more than last year, to plant corn.

Let it not be argued that the price of corn is falling—it is still largely remunerative, while all its products are equally so. Look at the prices that farmers have realized for beef and pork, and though the latter has fallen, it is still above the point of profit to the maker. There is no prospect that beef will fall ten cents a pound on the hoof for all that is corn fed during the year. At that rate it will pay to plant corn.

There is pressing need now for a great crop, as great, or greater than that of last year; and we may have it, if those who read this article will bear in mind the burden of its song, and urge upon all with whom they have any influence, to plant corn—plant more than you intended, more than you did last year, if only by one grain, one hill, one rod, one rood, one acre, one field—still let your motto be that which begins and ends this appeal!—PLANT CORN!

THE RESULT OF RIOTS.—The Louisville Democrat says that that city is in a happy condition, that "she is out of funds has no fire department, no work to do, property ready for sale, but no bidders, plenty of room in vacant houses, with but few to occupy them. Multitudes of the foreign horde are gone, and Know Nothings gone after them, finding no work to do here.

Louisville is not exempt from the consequences of a violation of its social and political duties. Protection to life and property is the first duty of every community. Riot cannot rage in any city for days, nor houses be burnt and men shot down in the streets, as occurred in Louisville last spring, during the election without destroying confidence in the ability of the Government to give the protection required, and in the justice of the people who permit or participate in such outrages. The authorities of Louisville were remiss in their duties in not crushing the mob at once, without regard to the causes which originated it. The administration of the law could then have sought out the guilty persons, and their punishment would have shown the community that the law was still strong enough to protect every citizen in his rights. This was not done, and, with the loss of confidence, Louisville loses business and character, and sets itself going down hill when nearly every other Western city and town is prosperous and progressing.—*Ledger.*

BARBER'S POLES.—*Their Origin.*—The origin of the barber's pole is to be traced to the period when the barbers were also surgeons and practiced phlebotomy. To assist this operation, it being necessary for the patient to grasp a staff, a stick, or a pole was always kept by the barber surgeon, together with a fillet or bandaging he used for tying the patient's arm. When the pole was not in use, the tape was tied to it, that they might be both together when wanted. On a person coming in to be bled, the tape was disengaged from the pole and bound round the arm, and the pole was put into the person's hand. After it was done with, the tape was again tied on the pole, and in this state, pole and tape were often hung at the door for a sight or notice to passengers that they might there be bled. At length instead of hanging out the identical pole used in the operation, a pole was painted with stripes round it, in imitation of the real pole and its bandaging, and thus came the sign.

The Hon. Miss Murray winds up her book on the United States with the following sentence:

"One might as well hope to improve the morals and increase the happiness of an idiot by turning him out of an asylum as to hope for benefit for the negro from abolitionism."

A printer, not long ago, being flung by his sweetheart, went to the printing office and tried to commit sucide with the shooting-stick but the thing would'nt go off.

The devil, wishing to pacify him told him to peep into the sanctum, where the Editor was writing duns to delinquent subcribers. He did so and the effect was magical. He said the picture of despair reconciled him to his fate.

TURKEY.—Twenty-five years ago, the Bible depot in Constantinople was a single small room in an obscure warehouse, without a sign, and opened only once a week. Now it occcpies three rooms in the busiest street, and a sign in six languages announces to the passer-by the nature of its divine treasures.

Horne Tooke was the son of a poulterer, which he alluded to when called upon by the proud striplings of Eton to describe himself—"I am (said Horne) the son of an eminent Turkey merchant."

TRUE GREATNESS.

Chief justice Marshall was in the habit of going to market himself, and carrying home his purchases. Frequently he would be seen returning at sunrise, with poultry in one hand, vegtables in the other. On one of these occasions, a fashionable young man from the north, who had removed to Richmond, was swearing violently because he could find no one to carry home his turkey.

Marshall stepped up and asked him where he lived. "That is my way, and I will take it for you."

When they came to the house the young man inquired, "what shall I pay you?"

"Oh, nothing," said the Chief Justice, "you are welcome, it was on my way and no trouble."

"Who is that polite old gentleman who brought home my turkey for me?" inquired the young man of a bystander.

"That," replied he, "is John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States."

"Why did he bring home my turkey?"

"To give you a severe reprimand, and teach you to attend to your own business," was the reply.

True greatness never feels above doing anything that is useful, but especially the truly great man will never feel above helping himself. His own independence of character depends on his being able to help himself.—Dr. Franklin, when he first established himself in business in Philadelphia, wheeled home the paper which he purchased for his printing office, upon a wheel-barrow, with his own hands.

A BOY TORN TO PIECES BY A BLOODHOUND.—A young lad named Ephraim Whitehead, living in Cleveland, was killed by a bloodhound on Saturday last, he was missing, when the family became alarmed, and search was instituted for him. A nephew of Mr. Whitehead discovered the boy in a field, about twenty rods from the house, nearly dead, having been attacked and torn in a most awful manner by a bloodhound slut, owned in the neighborhood. The poor little fellow lived only a half an hour after he was found. When he was found, the question was asked whether it was the bloodhound that attacked him. He had barely strength enough to half articulate "Yes." The boy was about eight years old, and was a general favorite with the family.

An exchange paper says there are hundreds of people who become very religious when they think danger is nigh, and adds—'We know of a man who fell from a bridge across a certain river, and just as he found he must go, and no help for it, bawled out at the top of his voice, "Lord have mercy on me—and quick too!'

'The Western Sentinel,'

A Democratic & Family Journal.

SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the right and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department, and with the assistanco of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rethoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six monts, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

THE POOR LITTLE LION.—The New York Independent has the following from a mother:

"But did I tell you what a time I had with my little Joe?"

"No, what was it?"

"Why, I was showing him the picture of the matrys thrown to the lions, and was talking very solemnly to him, trying to make him feel what a terrible thing it was."

"Ma," said he, all at once, "Oh, ma! just look at that poor little lion, way behind there; he won't get any!"

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps.
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds.
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public mry rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct 23 1852. 1Aprii

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important NATIONAL WORK.

Being a ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, embracing personal and critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, with more than 300 Potraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences &c., together with more than 400 Autographs.

The Book will be published by Mr. Charles Scribner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes of 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and new type—will be ready on the 15th of November and SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS, subscription PRICE, SEVEN DOLLARS.

A Circular giving full details of discount made to Agents (who will find canvassing for this Book an unusually pleasant and profitable business,) duties required of them &c, will be furnished to persons disposed to engage in the business, by addressing the subscriber, General Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of New York, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Applicants will please state what district they propose to canvass and whether they have before been engaged in the business.

O. A. ROORBACH.
145 Nassau Street New York.
Oct. 30 1855. 21—7w.

AGUE & FEVER PILLS
AGUE AND FEVER
Positively Cured!

The Greatest Remedy ever Discovered.
FOR THE CURE OF
AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE AT J. H. ENNISS' BOOK STORE.

NO one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure!

PRICE, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for $1.

Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18—tf.

The great Southern Weekly!

THE SPECTATOR
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.

The general plan of the paper is as follows; It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.

One copy one year - -	$2 00
Sixteen copies one year - -	15 00

One copy to the maker of the club.

No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—A chief justice on hearing an ass bray interrupted the late Mr. Curran in his speech to the jury by saying, 'one at a time Mr. Curran if you plense.' The speech being finished the judge began his charge and during its progress the ass sent forth the full force of its lungs, where upon Curran said, 'Does not your lordship hear a remarkable ECHO in the Court.'

SANTA ANNA
Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
MERCHANT TAILORS
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
CABINET WARE ROOMS,
On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor uswith a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splended assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their intirest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Buteaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common, do. do,, Rocking Chairs. Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1y.

TISBURY, MARTHAS VINEYARD

This may certify that I have used Davis Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs colds &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medcine. JAMES C. LOOMER.
Pastor of the Babtist Church.

This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer in numerious cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, (particulaly for children.) and it is in my opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

P. S. When given to chiidren, I have always combined it with syrup of gum arabac, say ten drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts. A HUNTING. M. D.

This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those casees for which it is recommended and find it a very useful family medicine. A BRONSON,
Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

FROM INDIA.

[Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas]

TAVOY. November 18. 1853.

Messrs. P Davis & Son sirs: The Karens here have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick By various means, principally thro' the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayten. these people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their demand or it is to me very surprising.

I now have by me orders for more than fifty bottles; but I have not got one bottle; I therefore wish you to send me a quanity, and I will pay you through the Tresurer of the Missionary Union. There is no medicine which stands so high on the estimation of the Karens of these provincies as the Pain Killer, and I feel willing to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of his worth B. C. THOMAS

Let all afflicted read the following, from the St. Louis Union:—

STILLWATER, Minnesota Territory,

SIR.—I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine, *Perry Davis's Vegtable Pain killer.*

When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I Purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand. I applied it in the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever. Finding t to be *really* a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I had been a martyr for *years.*—I had not, I confess, *much* confidence, because I had already tried numberless nostrums, with out deriving any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced to say that my doubts were soon removed. After five dressings, my Piles were amongst the things that had been. I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life.

I have recommended the Pain Killer to others similarly afflicted, and always with good effect.

Several of the Captains of the Upper River boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
JOSEPH O. MARTIN.

Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

New Cash Store.

THE subscribers having taken the old stand lately occupied by W. J. Mills, one door above the HARDWARE STORE, take this method of announcing to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they are receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected Stock of

Fall & Winter Goods.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods

Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Silks, plain and Figuard Satins, French & English Merenos, Alpaccas, Delanes, Poplins, Plaids and Prints, Broadcloth, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Satins, Jeans & Kerseye.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Blk. Ribb'd, Fancy, Beaver & Drab Over Coats, Super Fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, Blk. Ridd'd, do., Tweed do., Fancy Plush, and fine Velvet Vests, Fancy Cass & Tweed Pants, Shirts, Plain and Fancy Wool Shirts and Drawers.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Mens Cal and Kip Boots, common do., Mens Calf Brogans, Goat do., Enameled Congress, Womens Kid Excelsiors, Enameled do., Oxford Gaitors, Lasting fig'd do., Misses Enameled do., do. S. Heeled Boots and Childrens Shoes,

In addition to the above, we have a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace, Edging. Inserting, Fringe, Hosery, Gloves, Kid, Silk, Lisle, Thread, Worstead &c., Ticking, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, Yarn, &c., Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Indigo & Madder, Cheese, Mackerell No. 1, 2 & 3, together with everything usually kept in retail Stores, which we offer low for cash or at short credit. Persons visiting Salisbury, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 27, 1855. 25—tf.

SOMETHING NEW.

Will you Ride or Walk.

BELL, EARNHART, & CO.,

HAVE opened a Livery or Public Stable, near the Depot in the town of Salisbury, where they will hold themselves in readiness to hire

Horses and Vehicles

to the public, and also to furnish Conveyances and Drivers to any point from Salisbury. They will also hold themselves in readiness to do any Drayage that may be desired in the town to and from the Depot on short notice, and also with teams and wagons to haul any Goods or

Freight,

that may be wanted to any point remote from this place.

Stock Drivers will find our stable and lot open for their accommodation, if desired.

Our terms shall be made as easy as possible

We would inform the public that we have employed Mr. JOHN A. SNIDER to superintend our business, and that he is our authorized Agent.

Horses kept on hand for sale.

Salisbury, January 5, 1855. 1:32.

Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

150 Acres

of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a large and excellent meadow.

THE MILL

is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore commanded an extensive patronage. Its situation, in the midst of as fine grain growing land as there is in the country, would make it a safe investment to any one desiring to purchase such property.

The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Maria Cowan, Robert Harris and others. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, if application be made soon to me at my residence 6 miles West of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particulars apply as above.

RICHARD H. COWAN.
September 18, 1855. 16—tf.

COACH MANUFACTORY.

W. M. BARKER

WOULD say to the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a supply of materials and drafts of the latest style. Having visited the most renowned Manufactories in the United States, he has been enabled to procure drafts of rare beauty and feels himself fully prepared to execute any order in his line He feels that he can offer greater inducements. than ever. Call and see.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20—3m.

NEW
CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

Ready-made Clothing
and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. RAUM & CO.
JAN. 8, 1856. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

NICE THINGS.

NO. 1, 2 & 3 Mackerel, in Bbls., half Bbls., quarter Bbls., and Kets.
Spiced Salmon, Pickled Herring, in Kets,
Sardines, Lobsters, smoked Herring,
Pickles, Catsups Sauces,
Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Java, Laguaria and Rio Coffee,
Mocha Coffee, Macceroni,
Brown, Crushed and Refined Sugar,
Loaf Sugar, Rice,
Buckwheat Flour, Herring Roe,
And many other articles suitable for family use, just received and for sale by
MILLS, MOOSE & Co.
Salisbury Feb, 13, 1856. 1y—33.